

Srimadbhagavatha Sapthaham

Srimadbhagavatha Purana is as brilliant as the sun and it has arisen just after the departure of Lord Krishna to his own abode. People who lost their inner vision clouded by the darkness of ignorance in the age of Kali shall get spiritual enlightenment from this purana / Ithihasa.

The timeless wisdom of Indian culture is expressed in this Bhagavata Vedam, that touch upon all fields of human knowledge. This ultimate version of principles of Hindu philosophy was penned by Sri Maharshi Vedavyasa who is the literary incarnation of Lord Srimannarayana. It was written at the peak of his spiritual life under the direction of Narada Maharshi, his spiritual master. The contemporary sages and seers referred to this puranam as “Ripened fruit of the tree of Vedic literature”. This Purana was written about five thousand years ago. Traditional scholars used to mention that “Srimadbhagavatha Purana” is a reiteration of Brahma/Vedantha sutras.

Srimadbhagavatham is the primary source for us to understand the close affiliation of Jeevathama (i.e., individual soul) with Paramathma (Universal soul). It is a transcendental science, which makes us realize our duties and responsibilities towards the perfection of the human society on the basis of pure spiritual knowledge.

Srimadbhagavatha consists of 12 skandhas (Cantos) the tenth skandha is the distinct from nine skandhas because it deals directly with the transcendental activities of the personality of head of all the gods, Lord Sri Krishna. According to a divine descriptive analysis of Padma purana - “Srimadbhagavatham” is an imperishable form of Lord Srimannarayana himself. Each skandha/canto resembles a limb of his divine shape.

1st & 2nd skandhas = The divine lotus feet of Srimannarayana .

3rd & 4th skandhas = The thighs of Lord Srimannarayana.

5th skandha = Navel of God

6th skandha = Breast/Chest

7th & 8th skandha. = The arms of God

9th skandha. = The voice/tone of God

10th skandha = The divine lotus face of God

11th skandha = The fore head of God

12th skandha = The head of God

Srimadbhagavatham mainly mentions the nine paths of devotional approaches to gain the favor of Lord Srimannarayana. They are

Sravanam	= Listening with utmost concentration about the glories of Lord Vishnu.
Keerthanam	= Chanting
Smaranam	= Meditating
Padasevanam	= Serving the lotus feet
Archanam	= Worshipping with shodasopacharas.
Vandanam	= Praying
Dasyam	= Through Service as a sincere servant
Sakhyam	= Closely associated as a friend
Athmanivedanam	= Submitting all the self-possessioned properties to Lord

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7 days - Discourses - Particulars

S.No	Subject, Analysis	Phalasruthi
Day 1	Origin of Srimadhbhagavatham. Vyasanarada Samvadam - Debate Mahabharata's back ground for bhagavatham. Episode of Parikshitmaharaja and Sukamahasri.	Vanishing the Despondency of Jeevathma.
Day 2	Penance and Austerities by Chaturmukhabrahma. Episode of "Dhruva". Episode of the incarnations of shark, tortoise, peer - connecting narrations.	Enriching the power of concentration and contemplation.
Day 3	Incarnation of Nrisimha, Prahlada's divine devotional concept. Episode of "Gajendramokshanam"	Eradication of fear complex & inferior complex in our inner souls
Day 4	Incarnation of Vamana dwarf. Glory of Thri vikrama.	Regain of wealth, power, knowledge etc. with the divine

	Boons to Bali and Episode of king Amberisha.	grace of Lord Srimannarayana.
Day 5	Incarnation of Sri Krishna. Past times of Bala Krishna, killing of Kamsa, Gopika geethalu and Bhramarageethalu	Vanquishing all the insecurities of our soul.
Day 6	Episode of Maharshi Muchukunda. Rukmini kalyana and other kalyanams. Killing of Narakasura.	Bestows with gift of marriage, vanishing all the obstacles for marriages.
Day 7	Kuchelophakalyanam , Parijathapaharanam, Sri krishana's key role in Mahabharata. Manifestation of Lord Venkateswara at seven hills.	Achieving Dharma, Artha, Kama in lives successful enjoyment of Purusharthas.

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